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CONTENTS

BULGARIA

Sofia Envoy Views CPSU Conference Results *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 Aug]* 1
Zhivkov Confers Award on Poland's Malinowski 2
Danish CP Chairman on Nordic Nuclear-Free Zone 2
Black Sea Beach Pollution Causes Health Hazard *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 Aug]* 3
Leaders' Public Appearances 23-30 Jul 3
Leaders' Public Appearances 6-12 Aug 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dubcek Exit Visa 'Likely To Be Granted' *[AFP]* 5
Husak, Strougal Condolences on Composers' Death 5
Colotka Addresses Commemoration 5
Treaty With Romania Marked by Leaders' Messages 6
Leaders' Public Appearances 4-10 Aug 6
Briefs 6
Women's Pay Differences 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Official Relations Established With EEC 7
SED Officials Confer With Church Leaders 7
Kleinert Receives Leich *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Aug]* 7
Loeffler Meets With Leich *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Aug]* 7
Loeffler, Meisner Confer *[Bonn DIE WELT 12 Aug]* 7
Honecker Receives New Guinea, Jamaica Envoys 8
Honecker, CC Greet Pioneers and Foreign Guests 8
1988 Grain Harvest Plan Fulfilled 8
Economic Statistics for July Published *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Aug]* 8

HUNGARY

Karpati Remarks to UN Observers 10
PLO UN Representative on Palestine State 10
FRG's Lower Saxony CDU Chairman Visits 10
Grosz Receives FRG Official 10
Further on Grosz Meeting *[Hamburg DPA]* 10
Marjai Receives Delegation 11

POLAND

St. Brigida 'Rumble' Shows People's Discontent 12
Rudna Miners Demand Colleagues' Reinstatement *[Hamburg DPA]* 12
Coal Miners Put Down Tools Near Katowice *[Hamburg DPA]* 12
Finance Ministry Meets Dairy Worker Demands 12
Resolution on Higher Teacher Salaries Signed 13
Suspects Admit Burglary of AFP Correspondent 13
Case Called 'Political Hullabaloo' 13
SD Central Committee Presidium Meets 15 Aug 13
State-Church Relations Considered 'Good' 14
Obstacles to Economic Reform Viewed *[PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI 7 Aug]* 14
Defense Industry Works for Economy *[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 10 Aug]* 16
Military UN Observers Leave for Baghdad 16

Participation in 'Mars 94' Project Planned 16
Radio Free Europe Airs More 'Nonsense' 16
Rise in U.S. Prime Rate Increases Polish Debt 17
Soviet Pullout From Afghanistan Examined 17
CPSU, PZPR Program Parallels Viewed *[TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Aug]* 17
Leaders' Public Appearances 3-9 Aug 19

ROMANIA

Timis County Town Targeted for Sistematizarea 20
Agricultural Growth Figures Reviewed 20
Wage Increase in Wood Industry Implemented 21
Leaders Send Message to CSSR Counterparts 21
Kim Il-song Sends Message to Ceausescu *[SCINTEIA 10 Aug]* 21
Folea Meets Ecuador President in Quito 22
Norwegian, Brazilian CP Leaders Interviewed 22

YUGOSLAVIA

UNIIMOG Group Leaves for War Zone 24
Paracin Strikers Return to Work 15 Aug 24
Albanian Nationalism Increasing in Tetovo 24
Court Rules in Favor of Banned Publication 24
Rehabilitation Accepted for Work Collective 24
Dizdarevic Views Problems in Economic Reform 25
Dizdarevic, Dolanc Speak on Economic Measures 26
Mirkovic Rebuts Criticism of Armed Forces 26
Views UN Decision, Army 27
LCY Central Committee Presidium Meets 27
LCY 'Verbal War of Denigrations' Viewed *[Rakac in BORBA 11 Aug]* 28

Sofia Envoy Views CPSU Conference Results

AU1308153888 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Aug 88 pp 1, 4

[Article by Viktor Sharapov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria: "Lessons on Life, Lessons on Democracy"]

[Text] Little more than a month has passed since the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference, but every new day that we live through convinces us that the conference was a most important political guideline for restructuring. Prompted by that same restructuring, the conference, through its decisions and the atmosphere in which they are worked out and adopted, is exerting an ever increasing influence on all aspects of the life of Soviet society. The powerful forces of democracy and social self-management are coming into play.

Those 4 days in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses were exciting and unforgettable. The discussion that took place at the conference was principled and partylike. People spoke about burning issues and were not afraid to say bitter words about the past and about the shortcomings, errors, and omissions of the present day. This was a difficult search for ways for socialism's self-purification and self-development—precisely a search, and not a ratification of ready-made schemes. This found expression in the reports, delegates' speeches, and the adopted decisions.

No one could fail to rejoice at such a revolutionary spirit or to be captivated by the attractive force of the thought.

The conference did what the times demanded, what the Soviet Communists and Soviet people expected and passionately desired, namely, it turned face to face to Lenin, to his scientific dialectical understanding and creative solving of the most complex problems in our life. This turning to Lenin had long been carried in the hearts of the people, and was prompted by the objective requirements. It is necessary in order to enable us, in today's specific conditions, to compare our deeds with Lenin's ideas and draw strength from this ever-living source. However, these conditions are sometimes very contradictory. The Soviet people were the first to build a society free of exploitation and to create a state whose political, economic, and defensive potential is such that the world of capitalism cannot fail to take account of it. The Soviet people experienced the joy of the explorer of a virgin land, of the creator of the good and of social justice; they knew the triumph of the soldier-victor and liberator. They also experienced cruelty and lawlessness directed against those same creators and victors. The people began to slacken the furious pace of their socioeconomic development, to stumble, and to slow their steps, and finally realized that they could not continue to live and work like this any longer.

Summarizing the conclusions regarding the conference's work, Mikhail Gorbachev had every justification to say that the conference had developed a program-based political position on the main problems that the party and the country face at the present stage. However, to solve the questions connected with speeding up socioeconomic development and to make restructuring irreversible, titanic efforts are needed from the entire party and from every honest Soviet worker, for it is surely true that we live as we work. One should see how warmly the delegates welcomed the words of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee when he made an appeal for every Communist to become a true fighter for restructuring and for the revolutionary renewal of society.

We know from history and from our everyday life what a bad thing it is when words are at variance with deeds. However we may try to deceive our own consciences, more than once fine decisions have been adopted, but their implementation was somehow put into the background and held up. After a certain time it was found that the work was not going ahead, and so a further set of decisions was adopted.

It is encouraging to see changes in this respect too. The July 1988 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was entirely devoted to drafting a package of measures aimed at resolving the most topical issues discussed at the party conference. These were primarily problems that directly affect people's everyday needs and concerns, such as improving supplies of food products and consumer goods. Here additional reserves are being sought. However, the chief thing is that scope is being opened up for introducing full economic accountability, piecework, and leasing. In a word, every working man is being made to feel he is a manager, with an interest in raising production and cutting expenditures. The plenum also discussed in detail issues concerning developing and intensifying the radical economic reform and carrying out a reform of the political system. All these issues are internally interrelated and interdependent.

If we are asked to highlight the most important subject of the heated discussions that developed during the conference and at the July plenum, it is not difficult for us to see that, in the final analysis, it was the democratization of the party's work and increasing the party's leading role.

The party frankly and honestly acknowledged its responsibility for the distortions of socialism that were connected with Stalin's cult of personality and the period of stagnation. However, no one can obscure the fact that it was under the party's leadership that the Soviet people achieved historic victories of socialism. It is also a fact that it was the party that proposed restructuring, thus confirming its leading, vanguard role. The conference rejected ideas that were insinuated of a multiparty system and an opposition. It was clearly stated that only the party is capable of carrying restructuring through to

the end and preventing it from losing momentum. However, it was further stated at the conference that the party must restructure itself and that there must be a complete revival of Leninist intraparty democracy, which, apart from anything else, ensures a free exchange of opinions, collective analysis, and searching for solutions. For this very purpose, the policy was adopted for changing the style, methods, and forms of party work, to bring them into line with the requirements and conditions of restructuring.

Next autumn's accountability-election campaign will be conducted in a new way. Not only will frank and honest discussion be allowed, but every incentive will be provided to stimulate objective assessment of the state of affairs, sharp and critical discussion of all issues that arouse the Communists, and the creative search for ways and means to renew socialism.

For the first time, a radical democratization of the elections for leading party organs will be implemented in practice. This includes broadly raising and discussing the candidatures, opportunities for including in the election lists more candidates than there are posts available, and secret voting. At the forthcoming elections the rule is being introduced of limiting the holding of one and the same leading party post by one and the same person to two successive terms of office. It may be recalled that at the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference and during the nationwide discussion of the conference theses many Communists and nonmembers of the party said that the holding of posts for many years created in certain leaders a feeling that they were infallible and could not be replaced, and led to them being cut off from the masses.

The resolution "On Glasnost" occupied a worthy place among the number of important decisions adopted by the conference that are now being implemented in practice. It is difficult now to find anyone among the supporters of restructuring who would shed doubt on the necessity of glasnost. Without it, people cannot obtain the information needed to work out their standpoint and to take an active part in all the work of society, the state, and the collective. Glasnost is an important condition for achieving socialist self-management. Without glasnost, Soviet society would have found it impossible in such a short time to grasp the entire danger posed by the effect of the negative phenomena of stagnation and to develop in itself an insurmountable desire to progress along the path of restructuring.

At the same time, the issues of the framework of glasnost and its direction frequently give rise to different statements and approaches. It was emphasized with great clarity at the conference that glasnost must be developed, since even now cases of repression of criticism, and even of settling accounts with people who criticize the shortcomings and routine attitudes that hinder further progress frequently occur. The journalists and mass media workers can do a lot in this respect.

Zhivkov Confers Award on Poland's Malinowski

AU1608081688 Sofia BTA in English 0656 GMT 16 Aug 88

[Text] Varna, August 16 (BTA)—Last night Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, presented Mr Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Supreme Executive of the United Peasants' Party in Poland and marshal of the Polish Sejm, with the Order of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, First Class.

The high distinction was conferred on him for his services to the strengthening and promotion of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic and for his contribution to the struggle for peace, security and cooperation in the world.

Mr Todor Zhivkov congratulated the Polish leader on the honour and expressed the conviction that he will persevere in working actively for the promotion of interaction between the United Peasants' Party in Poland and the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, between the two countries' parliaments, in the best interests of the traditional friendship between the Bulgarian and the Polish peoples.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Roman Malinowski conferred in a cordial atmosphere. They expressed satisfaction with the upgrade development of Bulgaro-Polish cooperation. They considered key international issues and stressed the great importance of the Soviet-American I.N.F. Treaty as a specific tangible step in the disarmament process, in the efforts towards the maintenance of peace and towards the assertion of confidence and amity between states of different social systems.

Danish CP Chairman on Nordic Nuclear-Free Zone

AU1308140788 Sofia BTA in English 1303 GMT 13 Aug 88

["The Danish Communist Party Positions"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 13 (BTA)—Mr Ole Sohn, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, believes that NATO is the main obstacle to the establishment of a Nordic nuclear-weapon-free zone. The overwhelming majority of Danes favour the setting up of such a zone. The same applies to the people of Norway, Sweden and the other Scandinavian countries, he says in an interview carried in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Significantly, when they met at their summit in Brussels last spring after the I.N.F. Treaty was signed, the NATO countries' leaders said that the alliance opposes nuclear-free zones. As is known, the USSR has declared its

readiness to provide guarantees for the status of such a zone. The only obstacle, therefore, is the policy of the North Atlantic alliance, Mr Ole Sohn indicates.

The interview points to the need for communist parties to promote their cooperation in solving problems of security and disarmament, global problems concerning the ecology and the building of a common European home.

To us, in our capacity as a political party, the processes of restructuring in the socialist countries are of great importance, Mr Ole Sohn emphasizes. The new attraction which socialism now holds will help us in our work. I have in mind the new approach of the CPSU and of other communist parties which are in power to cooperation not only with social democrats and the left, but also with some bourgeois politicians who share the concern for the maintenance of peace, the Danish Communist Party chairman goes on to say.

He stresses that in its work, his party assigns priority to the struggle for peace and sets great store by the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in northern Europe.

Black Sea Beach Pollution Causes Health Hazard

AU1208164288 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Aug 88 p 2

[Report by oblast correspondent Tsanko Raychev]

[Text] Burgas, 10 August—Apart from the fenced-off and guarded zones, along the southern Black Sea coast there are many spots where black flags fly and notice boards are set up with the warning "Bathing Prohibited." Swimming here is banned because the degree of environmental pollution exceeds the permitted public health levels.

For years on end the string of beaches in picturesque Sarafovo has not been fully used, because effluent and domestic sewage from the holiday complex contaminates the coast. The problem of the settlement's sewage drainage system has not been solved either.

South of the Rosenets Park, where the long grey trail from the final storage reservoir of the concentration plant ends, the black warning flag has now been flying for 10 years. You cannot swim because the water is polluted to levels that present a health hazard.

Despite the warning signs, many citizens happily set up their camping equipment and swim in these regions.

It is high time to take drastic measures to stop the pollution of the Black Sea and to prevent the access of tourists to areas that pose a health risk. Although the sea is not even knee-deep, none of those responsible should emerge dry from the polluted waters.

From today until at least 5 days from now, the central beach of Burgas will remain closed to vacationers. The reason for this is that several tonnes of petroleum products, which floated onto the shore yesterday, have contaminated more than 600 meters of beach. It is supposed that the pollution is caused by ships in the roadstead outside the port of Burgas. Specialists from the directorate for maintaining sea water purity have already taken samples of the oil and are continuing to investigate the reasons for the spillage. However, their intervention came too late, so that the discharged petroleum products reached the shore.

The losses caused are quite considerable. For the "Cultural Recreation and Decoration" Economic Enterprise alone, which manages the beach, they amount to around 100,000 leva. The incident also affects the prestige of Burgas as a resort center.

Leaders' Public Appearances 23-30 Jul

AU3107140388 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and Sofia BTA in English during the 23-30 July monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

The following leaders attended the national conference on problems related to restructuring the agricultural sect, which took place on 27 July in Sofia: Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Emil Khristov. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Jul 88)

The following leaders took part in the 27 July meeting in Sofia with Bulgarian athletes, who will take part in the Seoul Olympic Games: Todor Zhivkov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Emil Khristov. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jul 88 p 1)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, met on 27 July the Bulgarian athletes, who will participate in the Seoul Olympic Games. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Jul 88); on 28 July he took part in the National Assembly session. (Sofia BTA in English 1723 GMT 28 Jul 88)

Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, on 25 July in Sofia took part in a reception given by the Egyptian ambassador on his country's national holiday. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 25 Jul 88); on 30 July in Sofia he received Ole Sohn, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, and James Stewart, secretary general of the Communist Party of Ireland. (Sofia BTA in English 1605 GMT 30 Jul 88)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, on 26 July in Sofia attended the national ecological conference. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jul 88 pp 1,2)

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, on 25 July in Sofia took part in the general meeting of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. (Sofia BTA in English 1722 GMT 25 Jul 88)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, on 25 July in Sofia took part in a reception given by the Egyptian ambassador on his country's national holiday. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 25 Jul 88); on 30 July Lukanov attended a festive rally in Buzludzha Peak, which marked the 120th anniversary of the death of Stefan Karadzha and the 97th anniversary of the BCP. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Jul 88)

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, on 25 July departed for the Belgrade Balkan trade union conference. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1 '0 GMT 25 Jul 88); on 27 July Dyulgerov returned from Belgrade. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 27 Jul 88); on 28 July Dyulgerov chaired the meeting of the National Assembly Commission for Defense of Social Interests and Citizens' Rights. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 Jul 88)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, on 26 July in Sofia received Dr Oliver Foot, program director for Bulgaria of the Orbis international charity organization. (Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 26 Jul 88)

Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, on 30 July took part in a plenum of the BCP Burgas Oblast Committee, which dealt with issues related to the activity of the regional petrochemical and biotechnological complex. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Jul 88)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, on 28 July in Sofia received David Khenin, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Israel and Central Committee secretary. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 28 Jul 88); on 30 July in Sofia received Ole Sohn, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, and James Stewart, secretary general of the Communist Party of Ireland. (Sofia BTA in English 1605 GMT 30 Jul 88)

Leaders' Public Appearances 6-12 Aug

AU1308151488 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA during the 6-12 August monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received in Varna on 9 August Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was vacationing in Bulgaria. (Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 9 Aug 88) In Varna on 12 August Zhivkov received a Brazilian Communist Party delegation led by the party chairman, Salomao Malina. (Sofia BTA in English 1748 GMT 12 Aug 88)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended Zhivkov's meeting with the Brazilian Communist party delegation in Varna on 12 August. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Aug 88)

Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, left Sofia on 10 August for Harare at the head of a BCP delegation to attend party conferences in Zimbabwe and Zambia. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Aug 88 p 6)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended Zhivkov's meeting with Dobrynin in Varna on 9 August. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Aug 88 p 1)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, saw off Emil Khristov and the BCP delegation when it departed from Sofia airport for Harare on 10 August. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Aug 88 p 6)

Dubcek Exit Visa 'Likely To Be Granted'
AU1508132588 Paris AFP in English 1320 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Prague, Aug 15 (AFP)—A request by Alexander Dubcek for a temporary exit visa to leave Czechoslovakia is currently being processed by authorities and is likely to be granted, a government spokesman said here on Monday.

Mr Dubcek, leader of Czechoslovakia during a brief period of liberalisation in 1968 known as the Prague Spring, has been invited to Italy in September to receive an honorary doctorate from Bologna University.

The university is also to bestow an honorary doctorate in absentia to jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

According to Italian officials, Mr Dubcek has already been granted an Italian visa. He recently obtained a Czech passport but law requires all Czech citizens wishing to go outside the Soviet bloc countries to obtain an exit visa.

The spokesman said Mr Dubcek's application, which "clearly poses a special problem," was being "favourably" examined by officials "at the highest level."

The trip to Italy would be Mr Dubcek's first known voyage outside of Czechoslovakia since 1970.

Husak, Strougal Condolences on Composers' Death
LD1508172288 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1700 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] President Gustav Husak has sent the Czech Culture Ministry and the Union of Czech Composers and Concert Artists a letter of condolence on the death of Professor Vaclav Holzknecht. The letter says our society has suffered a loss by the departure of Vaclav Holzknecht, one of the most significant figures in Czechoslovak music, a progressive artist, writer, educator, and a prominent propagator of musical creation. His untiring work as a director of the Prague Conservatoire, as opera director of the National Theatre, and as chairman of the Prague spring festival committee has won recognition.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal also sent a letter of condolence to the two institutions.

Colotka Addresses Commemoration
LD1508083088 Prague Television Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Aug 88

[Excerpts] The celebrations of the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Matica Slovenska culminated in Martin today. They were a reminder of a noble idea and action, as well as of an awareness of the duty to protect and nurture heritage and develop it in the socialist present. [passage omitted]

The celebrations were attended by a party and government delegation headed by Comrade Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier. In his speech at a festive rally in the open air theater in Martin, he greeted the Matica on behalf of central party and state bodies and their representatives, Comrade Milos Jakes, Gustav Husak, and Ignac Janak. Comrade Colotka stressed that we keep returning to the birth of this institution as to one of the supreme acts in the striving of many generations for national freedom and social advancement. He then went on to say:

[Begin Colotka recording] The idea of Great Moravia, the first common state of the forebears of Slovaks and Czechs, formed the foundations of the Matica. The Matica had to struggle, but there were also struggles for the Matica. Despite all this, it maintained its democratic and progressive line. It stood the test of loyalty to the Slavic idea and to the idea of Czechs and Slovaks living together in brotherhood, even during the years that were cruel and difficult for our nations, as well during the glorious Slovak National Uprising and after the liberation of our homeland by the heroic Soviet Army.

We appreciate and respect Matica's great contribution to the nationwide movement in the past, as well as the resolve, will and ability of present-day Matica members to follow up on their rich and glorious traditions, and to make effective contribution to the life of our society as a whole. This is praiseworthy, beneficial, and necessary, especially in the present stage of the restructuring of our society and the development of socialist democracy. After all, the restructuring of the economic mechanism and other areas of public life which has begun emphasizes more than ever before the role of hard-working, educated, and creative man capable of absorbing scientific achievements and cultural values, and taking an active part in administration and management. It is necessary to put into motion all forces of society, free all sources of initiative and activity of the working people, the working class, cooperative farmers, scientific and technical intelligentsia, and intellectuals.

We give a reminder of this appeal, this call of modern times, also at today's festive rally at which we pay our tribute to the generations of Slovak patriots who proved their patriotism and their loyalty to the people, above all by deeds. We talk about present-day tasks, about the duty to cope with them, mindful of the fact that only by good-quality, conscientious, and creative work can we build up and improve our common home. Only in this way will we demonstrate our respect for the great deeds performed by previous generations, such deeds as the foundation of the Matica Slovenska 125 years ago. [end recording]

Treaty With Romania Marked by Leaders' Messages
LD1508211788 Prague CTK in English
1816 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Prague Aug 15 (CTK)—Leading officials of Czechoslovakia and Romania have exchanged telegrams of congratulations on the 40th anniversary of their countries' Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and the 20th anniversary of its prolongation.

The telegrams were exchanged by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes, President Gustav Husak and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and Romanian Communist Party General Secretary and President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Constantin Dascalescu.

The telegram sent by the Czechoslovak officials to Romania said inter alia that the firm bonds of alliance between Czechoslovakia and Romania help strengthen the community of socialist countries and contribute to the struggle for peace, confidence between nations and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security. They voiced the conviction that the two countries will contribute to unity and cooperation in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The telegram which came from Romania stressed that the treaty is important for the promotion of relations and cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia in the new conditions of socialist construction, and voiced the conviction that relations between the two countries will continue to be expanded in the interest of their nations, the cause of socialism, relaxation of tension, peace and international cooperation.

Leaders' Public Appearances 4-10 Aug

AU1208094588 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech from 5 to 11 August report the following appearances of CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier, took part in the annual climbing of Rysy Mountain on 4 August. (RUDE PRAVO 5 Aug p 1)

Frantisek Hanus, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, attended the unveiling of a V.I. Lenin statue in Poprad on 4 July. (RUDE PRAVO 5 Aug p 1)

Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented Alexander Nagel, member of the Presidium of the Czech Union of Antifascist Fighters, with the Order of Labor on the occasion of the latter's 70th birthday, in Prague on 4 August. (RUDE PRAVO 5 Aug p 2)

Peter Colotka and Frantisek Hanus were among those who ascended Rysy Mountain on 5 August. (RUDE PRAVO 6 Aug p 2 and MLADA FRONTA 6 Aug p 1)

Frantisek Hanus paid a visit to the Melnik district on 9 August. (RUDE PRAVO 10 Aug p 2)

Karel Hoffmann paid a visit to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association in Prague on 9 August. (RUDE PRAVO 10 Aug p 8)

Briefs

Women's Pay Differences

According to the information supplied by the CSSR's Social Development and Labor Research Institute, the average wages of women in "selected branches" amount to only 78 percent of men's wages. The greatest remuneration differences are in the health sector—more than Kcs1,000 a month. Although the "basic rates" for men and women in comparable professions are identical, the difference in the take-home pay arises from the fact that men work more overtime, that women are more often absent from work, because they have to take care of sick children or other family members, and from man's preferential status as breadwinner. Another reason for women's lower wages is their lower wage rate classification. Whereas men in workers professions are in the 5 to 8 wage group, women are overwhelmingly in the 2 to 5 wage group. [Summary] [*AU1008134988 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Aug 88 p 2*]

Official Relations Established With EEC

I D1508140488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Berlin, 15 Aug (ADN) The GDR Government and the Council of Ministers of the European Communities have agreed to establish diplomatic relations immediately.

Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, the spokesman for the GDR Foreign Ministry, has stated that this was done as a result of the exchange of notes and in consideration of the establishment of official relations between CEMA and the EEC.

This step, the spokesman said, proceeded from the realities that had arisen in Europe and was calculated to make a constructive contribution to the process of setting up a common European home. The development of good relations with the EC—bilateral as well as multilateral—was a factor of stability and promoted mutual trust and the development of mutually beneficial economic relations.

SED Officials Confer With Church Leaders

Kleinert Receives Leich

AU1208115588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On the order of Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, State Secretary Kurt Kleinert, director of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, on Wednesday [10 August] received Regional Bishop Werner Leich, chairman of the GDR Conference of Evangelical Church Directorates, for a talk, at the latter's request. Kurt Loeffler, state secretary for church affairs, was also present at the talks. The subject of the discussion was the task and responsibility of church publications in accordance with the tested principles of relations between state and church.

The following people also participated in the talks: Hermann Kalb, deputy state secretary for church affairs; Martin Ziegler, member of the High Consistory and chief of the Secretariat of the GDR Federation of Evangelical Churches; and Gottfried Mueller, chief editor of the Thuringian Evangelical weekly GLAUBE UND HEIMAT.

Loeffler Meets With Leich

AU1208121788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Wednesday [10 August], Kurt Loeffler, state secretary for church affairs, received Regional Bishop Dr Werner Leich, chairman of the GDR Conference of Evangelical Church Directorates. On behalf of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, Dr Leich conveyed cordial congratulations to Kurt Loeffler on his appointment as state secretary for church affairs. There is a joint concern to work to further shape constructive relations between the state and the church, and thus make the church's independent contribution—derived from its vocation—toward helping to shape socialist society in the GDR on behalf of the Evangelical citizens, Dr Leich said.

State Secretary Loeffler paid tribute to the high standard of trustful relations between state and church, which are in accordance with the Constitution. Proof of this was provided by the positive results in the past 10 years of relations between state and church, reviewed in a talk held on 3 March 1988 between State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and the chairman of the church federation. Open dialogue will continue to be the only sensible way to clarify differing positions. The great opportunity for the church's activity in our Republic was again displayed in an impressive way by the four church congresses held in June 1988 by Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR member churches in Goerlitz, Erfurt, Rostock, and Halle.

Kurt Loeffler thanked the bishop for the Evangelical Churches' contribution to the June 1988 Berlin International Meeting for Nuclear-Free Zones, where the joint responsibility for securing peace, detente, and disarmament was continued with new quality.

The following also participated in the talk: member of the High Consistory Martin Ziegler, chief of the Secretariat of the Church Federation; and Bertram Handel, head of the Office of the State Secretary.

Loeffler, Meisner Confer

AU1208113788 Bonn DIE WELT in German 12 Aug 88 p 1

[Hans R. Karutz article: "Meisner Meets GDR State Secretary"]

[Text] Berlin—Efforts of the SED leadership to improve, as far as possible, its relations with the churches in the country, so as to ease pent-up tensions at least in this area, are continuing. Kurt Loeffler (SED), who was recently appointed state secretary for church affairs, is scheduled to meet Joachim Cardinal Meisner today. The SED leadership considers the bishop of Berlin—who is responsible for both parts of the divided city as well as for large areas of East Germany—a "man of the Pope" who has a rather critical attitude toward the atheist policy of the state which is marked by the party's absolute claim to power.

Nonetheless, in view of the fact that they seek to improve relations with the Vatican, leading officials show respect for John Paul II's close confidant: At the reception marking Berlin's 750th anniversary in 1987, Honecker took Meisner aside and told him that he was informed about the first GDR Catholic Church congress in Dresden in the summer of 1987, and even knew details on the number of participants.

This meeting takes place just 48 hours after the first official meeting between Loeffler and Bishop Werner Leich (Eisenach), chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, which ended without any specific promise to renounce, in the future, censorship of critical contributions or articles marked by the spirit of glasnost in the church press. A churchman described the situation with the term "skeptical hope." It is doubtful whether the state press office now has been given the go-ahead for a different policy, he said.

Owing to the Catholic Church's intended distance to policy, there are almost no critical grass roots organizations in the GDR Catholic parishes which consider themselves as a regional church with close ties to the Vatican. Therefore, the relationship is relatively unproblematic in the SED's view. However, Meisner never attempted to conceal his sympathy during the critical phase of the wave of arrests from November through January: Out of solidarity with East Berlin Bishop Gottfried Forck, whom he knows well, Meisner sent a letter to all the priests of his diocese in early February. In this letter he stressed that the Catholics' readiness to assume "social responsibility in full agreement with their conscience which is oriented by the faith of the church." At the same time, Meisner spoke about the "hope for social developments in the GDR."

In the SED's view, this nope was recently nourished too much by the Evangelical Church press. Under massive pressure from Willi Stoph's press office in the past 4 months alone, publishers had to either change one third of all publications, not publish at all, or publish with blank spaces.

Honecker Receives New Guinea, Jamaica Envoys

LD1508205788 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] The hope for additional disarmament steps was expressed in Berlin today by Erich Honecker and New Guinean Ambassador Tollo Beavogui. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman received the diplomat to accept his letters of credentials. Both sides paid tribute to the Soviet-U.S. missile treaty. They also stated their satisfaction about the announced cease-fire between Iran and Iraq and the agreements in southwestern Africa. These are important steps for a political solution to the two conflicts. Erich Honecker and the ambassador also spoke in favor of further developing friendly relations between the GDR and New Guinea.

The leading GDR representative also received the letter of credentials of Jamaican Ambassador Glaister Duncan today.

Honecker, CC Greet Pioneers and Foreign Guests

LD1408174088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 14 Aug 88

[Text] Berlin, 14 Aug (ADN)—The SED Central Committee has conveyed cordial greetings to the participants in and foreign guests of the eighth Pioneer Meeting which began in Karl-Marx-Stadt today. The GDR Young Pioneers and Thaelmann Pioneers understand well how to link enjoyment of life with responsibility for their lives, says the greetings address, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker.

"Soon you will be taking over the relay baton of the generations and will carry our revolutionary banner of socialism into the next millenium. We are certain that you are preparing yourselves in a worthy manner. You have our confidence."

The letter also notes that the ideas and feelings of the GDR Pioneers go out to all children on earth: Pioneers in the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, friends in Nicaragua and in the ghettos of South Africa, and all boys and girls who would like to live in peace and security. In the GDR anti-imperialist solidarity is considered by everyone—whether adult or child—to be a personal responsibility.

1988 Grain Harvest Plan Fulfilled

LD1508171288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Berlin, 15 Aug (ADN)—The 1988 plan for state procurements of grain was fulfilled on 14 August, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs announced today. Grain has been harvested from around 2.2 million hectares, which corresponds to over 90 percent of the area under cultivation. Grain is still to be harvested in the higher regions of the Karl-Marx-Stadt, Suhl, Gera, Erfurt and Dresden Bezirks.

Economic Statistics for July Published

AU1108133788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—According to preliminary statistics, produced national income rose by 4 percent. A total of 123,823 apartments were completed by the end of July. Retail trade sold 4.2 percent more goods than last year. Net monetary income of the population also increased by 4.2 percent. In foreign trade, a surplus in exports was achieved.

Net production and labor productivity in industry were up 7 percent. Industry produced 6 percent more consumer goods for the population. Costs were reduced by 1.5 percent.

Within the "Return Funds to the State—Contribute to National Income" initiative, combines in industry and in the construction and transportation sector have returned energy sources, raw materials, other materials, and financial assets worth M702 million directly to the state.

The speed with which key technologies have been introduced in implementing the SED's economic strategy is remarkable. Up to the end of July, 31,998 office and

personal computers were produced. This represents 7,487 computers more than in the same period last year. Regarding memories for computers, an increase of 47,824 units was achieved and, in the case of printers for computers, the increase was 15,025. Production of microlithographic units was up 20 percent; that of semiconductor elements and electronic components, 31 percent; and that of monolithically integrated circuits 42 percent from last year. Production of robots increased by 1,883 units. In July, 15 facilities from investment projects of major economic importance were put into operation. These include facilities for:

—The production of cutting machine tools, in the VEB Machine Tools Works in Auerbach;

—The production of brown coal, in the Reichwalde open pit mine in the VEB Glueckauf Brown Coal Works in Knappenrode; and

—The production of cloths in the VEB Fashion Printing in Gera.

In the construction sector, labor productivity increased by 5.2 percent. Plans for housing construction were generally fulfilled by the end of July. In industrial construction the plan was fulfilled 100.2 percent. In the building sector, costs were reduced by 1 percent.

In agriculture the July plan for the state procurement of slaughter animals was overfulfilled by 32,100 tonnes, that of milk by 129,600 tonnes, and that of eggs by 158 million units.

The railroads transported 5.3 percent more goods by the end of July than in the same period last year. In posts and telecommunications a 3.2 percent performance increase was achieved.

In the individual sectors of industry, the following net production and labor productivity increases, as well as the following reductions in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

	Net Production	Labor Productivity	Reduction in Prime Costs
		—In Percent—	
Coal and energy	6.6	6.5	1.0
Ore mining, metallurgy, and potash	3.0	3.6	0.8
Chemical industry	8.9	9.5	1.3
Electrical engineering/electronics	13.2	13.7	3.6
Heavy machinery and installation construction	5.5	6.2	1.8
Machine tools and processing machinery	8.8	9.4	1.9
General machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction	3.9	4.3	0.9
Light industry	6.2	2.8	0.7
Glass and ceramics industry	5.8	6.2	1.3
Bezirk-administered and foodstuffs industry	5.1	5.7	0.9

Within bezirk-administered industry, the following growth in net production and in the manufacture of finished products for the population, and the following reductions in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

	Net Production	Manufactured Goods for the Population	Reduction in Prime Costs
Capital City of Berlin	11.6	3.7	2.5
Cottbus	5.1	2.3	1.0
Dresden	4.1	5.5	1.0
Erfurt	7.7	6.1	2.3
Frankfurt	6.9	1.3	1.8
Gera	7.8	4.9	1.3
Halle	4.7	9.0	1.7
Karl-Marx-Stadt	3.1	4.9	0.3
Leipzig	6.0	7.2	1.8
Magdeburg	6.3	5.3	1.5
Neubrandenburg	3.5	0.5	0.0
Potsdam	9.3	3.9	1.4
Rostock	8.6	6.4	1.2
Schwerin	6.8	6.2	1.7
Suhl	4.8	3.0	1.0

Karpati Remarks to UN Observers

LD1508194388 Budapest MTI in English 1835 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 15, (MTI)—The 15 Hungarian military officers who are to be members of the Iraqi-Iran military observer group of the United Nations [UNIIMOG] from August 20 were seen off in Budapest on Monday.

Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, expressed the hope that the presence of U.N. observers and the cease-fire would lead to a genuine truce and a peace agreement between the two peoples and two countries. He pointed out that the Hungarian Government had always endeavoured to promote peace in the region. He emphasized it was a source of pride for Hungary to obtain such a commission. The minister said that although there was little time for preparation, the officers had acquired all the necessary knowledge and would be able to fulfil their tasks to a high standard. The commanders of the Hungarian People's Army trust that the officers will perform their tasks with circumspection and a sense of responsibility.

Lieutenant-Colonel Laszlo [name as received], commander of the unit, promised also on behalf of his associates that they would make every effort to carry out their duties as expected of them, in keeping with the stipulation of the United Nations.

Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy expressed the hope that the cease-fire would be followed by a peace agreement. He emphasized that Hungary continues to strive for balanced political and economic relations with both countries.

PLO UN Representative on Palestine State

LD1508215188 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 Aug 88

["Newsworld" program; "Exclusive Interview" by the PLO's UN representative Zuhdi al-Tarazi to program presenter Peter Zentai on 15 August; al-Tarazi speaking in English with superimposed Hungarian translation—recorded]

[Text] [Zentai] In one of its reports tonight the Egyptian news agency confirms the announcement made the other day by the UN representative of the Palestinian movement to the effect that a Palestinian state will be proclaimed within weeks and that Jerusalem will be declared its capital. Half an hour ago I telephoned the Palestinian UN diplomat, Zuhdi al-Tarazi and I asked him first of all how seriously can one take the announcement about the proclamation of a Palestinian state?

The eminent diplomat quoted a [word indistinct] example, namely that when France was under German occupation, nobody queried the legality of Free France, which was proclaimed in Britain.

[Zentai] Yes, I interrupted him: But there is one big difference—the Palestinian movement is characterized by dissension. Abu Iyad, [Salah Khalaf] the Palestinian leader, said that he recognizes Israel. A few days ago another, another eminent leader, said the opposite of this. So, who is one to believe? The UN diplomat's reply:

[Al-Tarazi] In the last week of this month our parliament, which is one of the world's most democratic institutions, will assemble. Every faction is represented in this parliament and the democratic debate of these factions will decide on the tactical and strategic issues.

[Zentai] After this reply I ask the question: What has made the realization of the plan to set up a Palestinian state so topical, so urgent? To this the Palestinian politician replied:

[Al-Tarazi] A huge responsibility fell on the Palestinian nation because of the decision recently announced by the Jordanian ruler. As is known King Husayn has renounced the currently occupied zones and with this he has handed over all decisions to the people of these zones.

[Zentai] Finally, the PLO's UN representative added:

[Al-Tarazi] From proclaiming a Palestinian state a long battle will lead to its practical realization.

FRG's Lower Saxony CDU Chairman Visits

Grosz Receives FRG Official

LD1508114188 Budapest MTI in English 1106 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 15 (MTI)—On Monday Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met in the parliament Josef Stock, head of the Christian Democratic group of the provincial parliament of Lower Saxony. The cordial talks were attended by Hans Alfred Steger, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Hungary.

Further on Grosz Meeting

LD1508113388 Hamburg DPA in German 1046 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest (DPA)—Josef Stock, the chairman of the CDU group in the Land parliament of Lower Saxony, met the Hungarian party and government leader Karoly Grosz in Budapest on Monday for an exchange of views, which concentrated mainly on bilateral relations between the two countries. Stock, who is heading a delegation of the CDU group in the Land parliament on

a visit to Hungary, also touched on the problem of the Hungarian and German minorities in Romania, according to information from delegation sources.

It was learned from delegation sources that Grosz and Stock stressed the need for respect for the rights of ethnic minorities. The meeting was also attended by FRG Ambassador to Hungary Alfred Steger.

The talks also touched on the possibilities of developing trade relations between Hungary and the FRG, particularly with Lower Saxony. They also talked of a rapprochement between Hungary and the EEC.

The parliamentary delegation has been in Hungary since last Friday. Over the weekend, the delegation visited the central Hungarian town of Kecskemet and attended folk culture events.

Marjai Receives Delegation

LD1508141388 Budapest MTI in English 1354 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 15 (MTI)—On Monday Jozsef Marjai, deputy minister of the Council of Ministers and minister of trade, met the visiting delegation of the CDU group of the Lower Saxonian parliament.

Talks were held in an informal atmosphere on the economic situation and government concepts in Hungary and the ways and means of developing relations between Hungary and Lower Saxony. The parties agreed that the conditions exist for the expansion of trade traffic and cooperation, mainly through establishing and improving direct company contacts with government support.

St. Brigida 'Rumble' Shows People's Discontent
LD1508192588 Warsaw PAP in English
1855 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 15—As could be expected, and in accord with scenarios for August which we had earlier published in our service, a mass was held last Sunday, August 14, at Gdansk's Saint Brigida Church during which Father Henryk Jankowski delivered a "fiery sermon."

The church was decorated with appropriate ornaments and flags, while military brass marches were played back over the public address system. Reliable as usual on such occasions, certain Western correspondents, including REUTER, UPI, AP, and AFP, did not fail to show up at convenient vantage points.

And disappointed they were not. Participants of the rally which gathered some 2.5 thousand people in front of the church chanted slogans to the effect "Communists instead of leaves will hang down the trees," and next made to storm the town heading for the Motlawa embankment, which was crowded with people on that beautiful sunny Sunday. Only owing to a determined intervention of law enforcement forces, of which six policemen suffered injuries, could the extremely aggressive demonstrators be prevented from reaching sites where tragic incidents were inevitable. And this was most probably what demonstration leaders reckoned to do.

It will be worthwhile to recall here that two days earlier, on August 12, a meeting was held here in Warsaw between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Primate Jozef Glemp. In the course of the meeting, both statesmen discussed issues of paramount importance to the nation, including the country's social, political and economic situation. The sides emphasized during their meeting, as a communique put it, the need to apply ethical and humanist principles in welding attitudes and in fulfilling civic obligations.

The Saint Brigida Church rumble proves that not everyone is satisfied with the course oriented for national agreement and serious dealing with Poland's problems.

Rudna Miners Demand Colleagues' Reinstatement
LD1508175988 Hamburg DPA in German
1713 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Some 900 Polish miners at the Rudna copper mine in Raudten near Lubin have demanded in protest rallies at two shafts today the reinstating of three colleagues, trade union pluralism, and better working conditions. Civil rights campaigner Jacek Kuron revealed that the works passes of the three workers, including the works' leader of the banned trade union Solidarity, Wladyslaw Grodski, were withdrawn on Friday. The workers demanded their return to the mine.

In the copper mine there has been a power struggle between Solidarity and the officially allowed trade union organization since May. Both sides accuse the other of not representing the true interests of the miners. While the official trade union lays great store especially on wage increases, Solidarity considers an improvement in working conditions to be the priority.

Coal Miners Put Down Tools Near Katowice
LD1608123588 Hamburg DPA in German
1138 GMT 16 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Miners at the hard coal mine 'Manifest Lipcovy' in Jastrzebie (in the area of Katowice) downed tools on the Monday nightshift and the Tuesday early shift, and in a 30-point catalogue of demands, pressed for better wages and readmittance of the works organization of the banned trade union Solidarity, among other things. The management of the Upper Silesian mine met this afternoon with the striking workers for negotiations.

The management said that not all the miners in the pit, which employs some 9,000 workers, were participating in the strike. Precises details about the number of strikers are currently unavailable, even from opposition circles. The official trade unions have called a special meeting of their works executive to decide how they should react in view of the spontaneous protest action. [passage omitted]

Finance Ministry Meets Dairy Worker Demands
LD1308152988 Warsaw PAP in English
1414 GMT 13 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 13—Recent irregularities in milk supplies to shops, milk bars and hospitals were, among other things, caused by problems with transport services which now should cease to exist as several days ago the Ministry of Finance, on the premier's motion, met the demands of the dairy transport workers and their federation abandoned the plan of collective arbitration.

Workers of the dairy transport, mainly drivers, work in very difficult conditions, chiefly at nights and on all days of a month. Their wages landed at some 30,000 zloty and rises were blocked, among other things, by the high excess wage tax.

The trade unionists had addressed the premier with a motion for reliefs from the tax and solving the problem of remunerations for additional work performed by drivers, head of the national council of the federation of independent and self-governing trade unions of dairy transport workers "Transmlecz PRL" Waldemar Panas told PAP.

Resolution on Higher Teacher Salaries Signed

LD1308181688 Warsaw PAP in English
1729 GMT 13 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 13—Poland's premier today signed the resolutions of the Council of Ministers pertaining to the remuneration of teachers and non-didactic personnel of school, Vice-Minister of National Education Aleksander Luczak told PAP.

The government has thus complied with the obligation to valorize teachers' salaries under the teacher's charter. As in the previous years, a new scheme of payments will become effective as of September 1, according to which not only the salaries will rise, but also numerous extras for teachers.

In August the government added, according to the demands by the Polish union of teachers, another sum to the funds already allocated in March this year to implement the principle of compensating teachers' salaries to the average level of engineering personnel in industry. It is expected then that by the beginning of the new school year the atmosphere among teachers will be better than by the end of the last one, Luczak said.

The highest salaries are envisaged in the new scheme of payments for those who are best prepared for teaching, that is having a higher education and pedagogic qualifications.

Suspects Admit Burglary of AFP Correspondent

LD1508194688 Warsaw PAP in English
1907 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, August 15—As already reported, two men suspected of ransacking the house of Warsaw's AFP correspondent Bernard Margueritte were detained awaiting trial.

They are Wojciech Borowski, 21, resident of the Jesowka locality, working at the periodicals printing house in Warsaw, and Tomasz Dudek, 19, resident of Piaseczno, not working. Both men have criminal records of banditry and burglary.

The two admitted that they had committed the burglary and their explanations during questioning clarified the case. Some of the stolen belongings of the French journalists were found and so were the implements of the crime.

Margueritte's father-in-law, beaten during the raid, is recovering from the injuries in a hospital and the state of his health is satisfactory.

At present, the further examination and expertise by criminalistic methods are being carried out.

Case Called 'Political Hullabaloo'

LD1508181088 Warsaw PAP in English
1720 GMT 15 Aug 88

["Suburbian Cutthroats and "Big Politics""—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 15—Much publicity was stirred by the recent raid on the suburbian Warsaw home of French mass media correspondent Bernard Margueritte, who has in Poland a reputation of a long standing. The Polish Government spokesman extended publicly words of sympathy in connection with this brutal criminal offence and expressed a hope at the same time that the culprits would be apprehended. However, petty as it is, the criminal offence was blown in publications of some Western news agencies, papers and radio stations to the size of big politics.

Young bandit's remarks addressed to the son of the French correspondent were treated as declarations of "mysterious forces," which confined their political credo to the words "we don't like what your dad's writing."

Efficient operation of the police resulted in the apprehension of four suspects in a matter of a week after the villainous incident. They are males aged between 19 and 21, with numerous previous convictions. Objects stolen from the French correspondent's house were found either on them or on their premises. Three of those hoodlums are residents of the very Zalesie Gorne where Margueritte had chosen to build his house. The other one lives in nearby suburb of Piaseczno.

They are typical cutthroats of big city's suburbs and as such are found the world over. And not only on the outskirts of metropolies, but also in numerous central districts of Western agglomerations, to name just New York City's Central Park. Inflating a case like this to the size of a political hullabaloo does not do much credit to journalists who lent their pen to such rumours.

SD Central Committee Presidium Meets 15 Aug

LD1608221188 Warsaw Domestic Service
in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Excerpts] The SD Central Committee Presidium today continued discussing material for the upcoming 16th plenum, which will be devoted to ideological matters. It was stated that it is necessary to very clearly define the ideological and programmatic identity of the SD and its role and place in the triparty coalition system in Poland. It was also stated that this system should be given a new, more modern and democratic character, thanks to the development and improvement of the political solutions which have passed the test of time, and bring desired results.

It is necessary to resolutely and rapidly reject all which hampers and slows down triparty cooperation. It was said during the debate that the cooperation and joint

action of the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD must be based on the principles of real, and not just formal, political partnership at all levels, with full respect given to individual independence and [word indistinct] programs. The Presidium expressed the view that the parties' methods of influencing the state through representative organs should be modernized and made more democratic. [passage omitted]

The SD Presidium also expressed its view on issues concerning opposition within and outside the political system in connection with recently repeated proposals to create the so-called proreform coalition. The Presidium declared its support for all actions which, even if only to a small extent, can contribute to the broadening of the circle of active supporters of profound reconstruction in the Polish economy and of democratization of the system of wielding power.

It was stressed, however, that it is of key importance that the government radically accelerate the steps which would successfully prevent the wave of public unrest which is again rising in connection with the worsening market and supply situation, and wages and monetary problems. It was stated that reports which are contrary to public feelings and the true market situation must not be tolerated as they give preference to data which shows positive trends. This causes a (?crisis) of citizens' confidence in the government. The Presidium decided to return to the market-and-supply situation at its next session after it has heard a report from the domestic trade minister.

State-Church Relations Considered 'Good'

LD1208191088 Warsaw PAP in English 1633 GMT 12 Aug 88

["After Jaruzelski-Glemp Meeting"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 12—Today both sides treat dialogue between Marxists and Christians in Poland as both a fact and a opportunity. It takes on special meaning in the context of the ongoing deep socio-political reforms and the surfacing seeds of agreement between various groups and social forces. At the 10th PUWP Congress Jaruzelski said: "If one finds motivation for a decent civil stance also in religion, he is a valuable partner for us." In practice this means that the good of our common fatherland on earth is more important than obvious contradictions between Marxist philosophy and the system of religious beliefs.

The shaping of mutual relations between the state and church is a reflection of dialogue understood this way. The principle of free discussion and exchange of views was adopted in these contacts. The joint commission of representatives of the government and Episcopate, following its re-establishment in 1980, holds regular meetings. Over 40 such meetings have been held thus far. The internal situation of the country was discussed and a stance was taken towards it. Problems from the field of mutual contacts between the state and church were reviewed.

The periodical meetings between the president of the Council of State and the primate of Poland are of special importance. There is no longer anything sensational in the fact that these two outstanding Poles arrive at similar conclusions—as the communique shows—when it comes to the bold implementation of the reform, to effecting ethical and humanistic principles in shaping stances and fulfilling civil responsibility, enhancing the subjectives of Polish society as well as upholding the principles of Poland's foreign policy and building peace.

There is also no sensation in the fact that differences of opinion presumably exist and shall continue to exist. But disputed problems will not halt the process of agreement in matters paramount for Poland. This is also clearly seen by the citizen. According to the newest public opinion polling results in Poland, 91 percent of citizens assess the relations between the state and church was very good, good and satisfactory.

Obstacles to Economic Reform Viewed

AU1108121488 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 7 Aug 88 pp 1, 6

[Rafal Krawczyk article: "Most Important Obstacles to Economic Reform"]

[Excerpts] The time when it seemed that reforming the Polish economy is merely a question of goodwill is now over. Goodwill in this regard is useless, because every structure of the economy is a social structure, and social structures tend, by nature, to perpetuate themselves. The optimistic feature of the present Polish situation is that there is a general awareness of the necessity for profound reforms. Only under conditions in which there is such awareness is it possible for the forces seeking to effect structural changes to become stronger than the forces seeking to perpetuate traditional structures.

The general awareness that profound changes in the system are necessary for Poland is a result of the general loss of hope that any goodwill or any "improvement in the system" will be enough to ever lift the country out of its vicious circle of backwardness. [passage omitted]

The experience of other Eastern countries such as Hungary and Yugoslavia, which greatly and relatively effectively modified their centrally planned economies in the sixties, also constitutes a disincentive to further experiments with the "model of the socialist economy." Today, it is obvious that Hungary and Yugoslavia have only delayed and not eliminated the danger of new barriers to development, barriers similar to those now facing Poland.

The imposing example of China, which began its reforms relatively late—at the end of 1976—and which is now halfway toward a market economy as a result of 10 years of consistent reforms, is an incentive to flee from central planning to the market economy. Over 6,000 Chinese enterprises now sell shares to Chinese citizens, state capital continues to flow into private hands, two stock exchanges operate in Beijing and Shanghai, exports for convertible currencies have doubled within a few years, food production has dramatically increased, and China is slowly becoming an equal partner in the world economy. The race of world capital to the Chinese market is continuing. The atmosphere of "perestroyka" in the USSR has also created a favorable situation for reforms.

However, in Poland there are still enormous barriers to effective reforms of the market. These barriers, which are difficult to overcome, have various sources.

First, although the crisis in itself constitutes the most powerful argument in favor of radical market reforms, it is the most important obstacle to them. All previous, successful reforms in the countries with planned economies have taken place under conditions of relative economic balance. In our country, imbalance has now appeared in all sectors of the economy. The Polish economy is a sick economy, and that is why the reform has to be carried out along with efforts to eliminate all obstacles inherent in the very structure of the economy. This is because these obstacles are barriers to reforms and help to deepen our crisis. If they are not eliminated, the rehabilitation of our economy will be out of the question, because these obstacles are the cause of economic degradation. The task of the reform is precisely to eliminate those barriers. The more important among them are:

1. The monopolization of the economy, that is, concentrating the most important branches of production within a small group of enterprises. Such a situation allows producers to look after only their own interests in making economic calculations. It is to the advantage of monopolies to restore economic balance with the exclusive help of price hikes, and not with the help of efforts toward innovation or by lowering production costs. Eliminating monopolies and creating mechanisms of competition are the task of the market reform, but tremors are inevitable in this connection, because tension and struggles to survive will follow. [passage omitted]

2. Disinvestment of production assets. Polish investments have always lacked effectiveness, because this lack is inherent in the centrally planned economy, and the reason for this is the fact that the term "capital" and its price were abolished. The degradation of the Polish economy during the crisis lies in the fact that the rate of investments is the only "mobile" element of the country's rigid socioeconomic and geopolitical construction. The internal lineup of our political forces is responsible for the fact that it is impossible to lower the level of consumption at one drastic stroke and that attempts to spread this operation over a longer period of time provoke resistance and intensify the crisis. Because of our external obligations, the non-civilian sector of the economy enjoys constant priority, and has been threatened by the crisis only to a small extent. As a result, the sole thing that remains to be done is to retrench investments (and) or living standards. [passage omitted]

3. The barrier of debt is a formidable obstacle to the reform. The easiest way to reform the market would be to use generous foreign loans but, as everyone knows, the Gierek team forever destroyed our opportunities in this regard. Hopes that large new loans will be granted to us have become lively but dangerous myths in our country. It is certain that we will not be granted new loans, but our $40 billion of debts in convertible currencies alone is an impossible burden for our economy to support. The reform will not solve that problem. It can merely make it easier to partially repay our foreign debts via imports of foreign capital. This is one of its best aces. Polish debts will never be repaid without a radical market reform. [passage omitted]

4. Mental barriers are also an obstacle to a radical market reform. This obstacle is a mixture of ideological prejudices and common ignorance. This applies not only to official ideology, but also to the oppositional ideology. In the first case, the ideological barrier denotes that those segments of "ideological bureaucracy" which, with regard to the centrally planned economy, always bend reality to ideological principles of the system, are afraid that "ideals of socialism will be betrayed". In the reformed economy, these people lose the reason for their existence, and that is why their resistance to reform becomes very pedestrian, rather than ideological. Discussing their arguments is sheer loss of time. The great weakening of the strength of precisely those people—this weakening is a result of the development of our political situation as of 1980—constitutes a chance for the Polish reform.

On the "other side of the barricades" there is also an ideological barrier to the market economy. It is significant and not at all an accident that the Polish political opposition holds no clear views on this kind of reform radicalism. The Polish opposition is decidedly in favor of "effective economy," but the position of its most influential faction on specific solutions to improve the economy along market lines is still unclear and full of contradictions. [passage omitted]

We will have to complete much reform work over a period of at least 10 years before we achieve results such as an efficient economy and a modern state.

Defense Industry Works for Economy
AU1208162688 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 10 Aug 88 p 1

[Captain Janusz Placzek report: "Defense Industry for the Market"]

[Text] The implementation program for the second stage of the economic reforms obliges defense industry plants to boost the exploitation of their potentials in order to increase the flow of industrial products to marketplaces in order to alleviate shortages, which continue to harass all of us. The Politburo report to the seventh party plenum stated: "The defense industry promises to increase the flow of products to marketplaces. Aside from the products already supplied, it will be possible for that industry to increase the production of high quality consumer goods in demand to the tune of several billion zlotys."

Defense industry enterprises account for only a very small percentage of all our enterprises, and only some of them assign over 50 percent of their production capacities to military production. Most of them assign up to 19 percent of their capacities to that kind of production, which means that a large part of those capacities are used to meet civilian needs. The defense plants are staffed by skilled engineers and technicians and, as a rule, possess modern specialist machines and equipment. We should also remember that under conditions of peace the production assets of those plants are not fully utilized to meet the needs of the Armed Forces. In line with the economics of defense, defense plants must have in reserve the suitable production capacity to be able to rapidly and reliably change what they produce in case of danger. That they engage in production of non-military products is possible because they possess universal machines and equipment which can be used for defense production and to meet the needs of the civilian sector of the economy.

Only some sections of the defense industry need highly specialized machines and equipment that cannot be used for other types of production (for example, the machines for ammunition and weapons cannot be used for other types of production). Aside from special machines and equipment installed in separate shops, as a rule the plants that produce hardware also possess general-purpose machines and are able to realize additional tasks for civilian purposes. It should be stressed that articles turned out by those places of production are sold at home and abroad.

Technological similarities and the possibilities of engaging in serial production play an important role in non-military production. The main thing is the ease with which plants can switch to specialist production, if necessary. That is why, under conditions of the peacetime economy, those products are manufactured that fit in with the normal production capacities, serial production, and cooperative potential of defense industry plants. For example, armor-producing plants are able to produce bulldozers, diggers, tractors, and so on, as well as component and spare parts of such equipment. Plants that produce military helmets are able to produce pots and pans as well as safety helmets, and plants that produce military radio and radar equipment are able to produce a wide range of electronic equipment.

Military UN Observers Leave for Baghdad
LD1508180188 Warsaw PAP in English 1735 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 15—Officers of the Polish Army, sent to the United Nations Iran and Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG), left for Baghdad on Monday.

Before the take-off, they were received by Deputy Commander of the Headquarters of the Polish Army Gen. Marian Pasternak who, on behalf of the national defence minister, wished them a successful fulfilment of the tasks in the service of peace.

Participation in 'Mars 94' Project Planned
LD1608093288 Warsaw PAP in English 0904 GMT 16 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 16—Although the martian "Phobos" mission has just begun, preparations are under way for another international undertaking "Mars 94." During its recent session, the international scientific committee of the "Phobos" project has already prepared a draft research project for the "Mars 94" mission. Poland is to participate in this international venture, just as she did in the "Phobos" project.

"Mars 94" project comprises launching 2 space probes carrying research apparatus. The probes are to be composed of two orbiting modules which will be circling the red planet and of landing modules which will sent onto Mars. These will be mobile laboratories—"marsomobiles," examining the planet's surface.

Poland is to participate in preparations for some experiments. Traditionally, Polish apparatus for research into plasma waves is to be used. This experiment is to be named "Elizma-1." The marsomobiles are to be equipped with Polish instruments for research on electromagnetism of Mars' surface and on electronic discharges.

Radio Free Europe Airs More 'Nonsense'
LD1608095488 Warsaw PAP in English 0745 GMT 16 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 16—Radio Free Europe has of late treated its listeners to quite a sensation again. It announced that the U.S. Congress passed a new trade law at the motion of Senator Edward Kennedy which

empowers the U.S. secretary of agriculture to supply Poland with 8 million (eight million) tons of foodstuffs each year between 1988-1992 in the form of assistance.

It makes one wonder how the American congressmen reacted to this sensation. Will they, in wanting to keep up appearances of the credibility of Radio Free Europe which is financed and steered by the U.S. Administration, amend the trade law which they passed or will they rather pass in silence over Radio Free Europe's yet another piece of nonsense.

The truth is such that in the adopted law, the U.S. Congress empowered the U.S. agriculture secretary to supply Poland with surplus foodstuffs in the 1988-1992 period on credit terms and not 8 million tons but 8 thousand tons of foodstuffs annually, at that.

Rise in U.S. Prime Rate Increases Polish Debt

LD1208224288 Warsaw PAP in English
1820 GMT 12 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 12—In connection with reports given recently by Western news agencies on increasing the so-called prime rate in the U.S., PAP journalist asked Director of the Finance Ministry's Foreign Department Janusz Sawicki to comment on the impact of this decision on Poland's payment situation.

For some time, indebted countries, including Poland, have been observing the rise in interest rates in the world market with concern, as this means the growth of the interest burden on the serviced debt. The growth of this interest rate by 1 point increases the serviced sum of our debt by about 370 million dollars annually.

The increasing of the so-called prime rate to a two-figure volume (that is to 10 per cent) for the first time in 3 years is also of psychological significance and can entail further rise in the dollar's exchange rate observed already for some time.

Although most of Poland's debt is expressed in currencies other than the dollar, which means that the dollar sum of the debt should decrease, the real costs of the debt's dollar service grow. The persistence of the upward trend in comparing interest rates in world markets can mean further complication of the payment situation of indebted countries, including Poland.

Soviet Pullout From Afghanistan Examined

LD1508221488 Warsaw PAP in English
2123 GMT 15 Aug 88

["Spirit of Geneva Agreements"—(by PAP commentator)—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 15—Half of the Soviet troops left Afghanistan by this Monday. At this moment they are present only in 6 out of Afghanistan's 31 provinces and commander of the Soviet contingent General Boris Gromov said at a press conference in Kabul last Sunday that his troops will be with drawn from the whole Afghan territory by February 15, next year. In this way the Soviet Union showed that it sticks closely to the pledges it had made by signing the Geneva agreements.

The decision on a political solution to the Afghan problem has a consequence of change in the Soviet leadership and taking the post of CPSU CC general secretary by Mikhail Gorbachev. Making dialogue an instrument of Soviet foreign policy has opened way to solving regional conflicts in the world and Afghanistan was the first such example.

The new Soviet leadership with Mikhail Gorbachev at the head concluded that the Afghans must solve their problems for themselves without external interference. While taking the decision of troops withdrawal, demanded by Afghan opposition and Pakistan and the United States—as its main supporters, could well expect observing the principle of reciprocity by the other side. [sentence as received]

But when the Soviet Union and Afghanistan demonstrate their conduct in the spirit of the agreements, the other side, especially Pakistan, show no intention to follow their own obligations.

This certainly does not facilitate the peaceful solution of the Afghan conflict and does not make closed the day when peace will reign in that country troubled by civil war. This can be reached only through actions fitting in the spirit and letter of Geneva agreements.

CPSU, PZPR Program Parallels Viewed

AU1008161388 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
8 Aug 88 p 5

[Article by Wlodzimierz Lozinski: "In a Spirit of Similar Thought and Action"]

[Text] The period of time that has elapsed since Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Poland has confirmed the practical advantages stemming from similarities of thought and action between Poland and the Soviet Union. I am thinking of three kinds of advantages: the constant exchange of experience connected with reforming political and economic structures; bilateral and long-term cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical, and commercial spheres; and activity in the international arena.

There appears to be no summer break concerning the first area. Representatives of both countries are meeting on a daily basis to analyze Polish legislation and the work of elected bodies, as well as Soviet plans for changes in the Supreme Soviet, authorities at the regional level, and the judiciary. I understand that representatives of the Soviet Union are interested in our experience connected with the Consultative Council, the

Socioeconomic Council, the new legislation on people's councils, and the work of the ombudsman for civil rights. We are interested in Soviet plans concerning the functioning of party organizations in enterprises and institutions and the role of providing inspiration and exercising control that party echelons are meant to perform within them.

Now that decisions have been reached about trade and cooperation until the year 1995, the economic issues currently being discussed concern detailed principles for surmounting financial and payments obstacles that hinder the establishment of joint enterprises and the launching of joint scientific research projects that increase direct trade. Both sides realize that solutions that are deemed suitable by both Poland and the USSR can serve as a model for cooperation within the larger, CEMA group of states. This not only applies to direct production ties, but also to establishing optimal directions of industrial development, to the link between the development of industry and the market needs of the group of countries, and to settling payments in comparable national currencies.

Similarities of thought and action between Poland and the Soviet Union on international issues have elicited a particularly wide response in foreign commentaries assessing Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to our country. This is because they are the most noticeable and pertinent elements in assessments made by Western politicians. This also applies to questions concerning East-West relations in the world and in Europe, including disarmament and the demilitarization of policy. There are also similarities between the principles and goals underlying the Jaruzelski Plan and the three-stage Soviet program for reducing conventional weapons in Europe to a level that will preclude any kind of aggression. In the opinion of many Western politicians—including French and West German politicians—the two plans can serve as a basis for the so-called mandates that are currently being determined at the Vienna CSCE meeting before the next disarmament conference takes place.

In discussing Western views of Polish-Soviet similarities, it is not possible to ignore the statements that have been made about the roles of the two leaders. It was widely reported that close emotional and intellectual ties link Jaruzelski and Gorbachev. Besides, Gorbachev himself provided a basis for these opinions, because on more than one occasion he spoke about Jaruzelski as a leader who "has introduced many innovations, ones that are not only reflected in the activities being undertaken in our country."

We can add that an important factor affecting the atmosphere surrounding the visit was Gorbachev's actual personality, his direct manner, the ease with which he engaged people in conversation, and the lucid way in which he expressed his thoughts. Gorbachev showed once again that he is a new type of leader in the best sense of the word and in the best possible way in which the needs of socialism can be understood.

The similarities between the Soviet restructuring program and Poland's program of renewal have resulted in harmonious dialogue. Purging Marxism of Stalinist distortions and the enrichment of socialist theory and practice with new values stemming from the development of civilization, our experience, and socioeconomic needs means—as Gorbachev himself said—that we need each other.

This stems, for example, from the need to exchange experience. After all, what happened was that a process of change began in Poland back in 1979-80. It was at that time, one of social and economic crisis, that we created the framework of reforms aimed at democratizing internal and production relations. The situation in Poland gave rise to a broader, universal question—What should happen next in the development of socialism? What should be done to restore its appeal and its high rate of development? How can social forces be involved in the realization of goals that are universally accepted? How should the party realize these goals?

We in Poland are seeking answers to these questions by expanding the institutions of democratic government and by creating opportunities for pluralism in the expression of ideas, for a broader base for national accord, and for releasing creative and occupational initiative. The impetus to introduce changes in Poland stemmed from the domestic situation at the beginning of the eighties. In the case of the Soviet Union, it came from the new party leadership, and Mikhail Gorbachev became the head of this leadership in March 1985. However, the analyses that were conducted of the state, socialism and the role of the party in the process of change produced similar conclusions. As became evident at the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference, the directions of internal change are also similar.

Both the CPSU conference and the last PZPR plenum have said that the effectiveness of the economic reform depends on an alteration to political structures and on the extent of the democratization of institutions of authority, in which the party should act as inspirer, and not commander; in which it should encourage people to be energetic, not do their work for them. Under such conditions, restructuring will be the work of every person and every self-management body.

A similarity of thought gives rise to a similarity of deed. In turn, such similarity gives rise to a new climate in Polish-Soviet relations. In his book "Perestroyka and New Thinking," Gorbachev writes about the need to establish relations between the socialist states and communist parties on the basis of full independence and sovereignty and a complete freedom for each country to choose the best socioeconomic solutions. This thought was also expressed during the Moscow party conference

and during Gorbachev's stay in Warsaw. It is no coincidence that socialist cooperation viewed in this way can enrich the theory and practice of development. The Polish and USSR leaders convinced themselves of the truth of this in April 1987, when they signed the joint declaration on cooperation in ideology, culture, and young people's upbringing.

"We need each other" was a sentence frequently uttered during Gorbachev's visit. This is not a slogan. We have always experienced genuine Soviet help in times of need, also during the numerous Western economic restrictions and the attempts to isolate Poland. We have constantly experienced this help, as expressed in the satisfaction of a major part of our raw material and investment needs. Right now, however, our cooperation involves something more -the shaping of the kind of scientific and industrial relations in which both countries can fulfill their plans of accelerated development and activate the work of CEMA. The point is to remove the barriers set up by bureaucracy and convertible currency and open the frontiers to scientific, cultural, industrial, and tourist exchange.

A start has been made. Shortly before Gorbachev's visit, the fourth Polish-Soviet joint enterprise was formed out of joint capital. It produces bearings and shields for lathes. Two hundred Polish and Soviet industrial plants are engaged in direct cooperation, involving the machine, electronic, automotive, and food industries. It also includes space research. Therefore we do need each other to modernize, become more efficient, and better satisfy the economic needs of our nations.

We need each other for the sake of an expansion of European cooperation. Mikhail Gorbachev took advantage of his stay in Warsaw to reaffirm the continuation of Soviet disarmament initiatives and his support for the Jaruzelski Plan. Three new Soviet proposals were made in Warsaw—the removal of a percentage of Soviet military aircraft in Eastern Europe if the United States does not transfer its F-16's from Spain to Italy; the convening of a summit of European leaders in order to "achieve a breakthrough" in future disarmament talks; and the creation of a European center of control over disarmament and the prevention of war, which, as Gorbachev said later during the Warsaw Pact Consultative Committee conference, could be based in Poland.

During the Warsaw talks between Gorbachev and Jaruzelski, a vision of "Europe as the common home" of all states from the Atlantic to the Urals became the specific objective of our joint action. This is a vision not only painted by the most humanitarian antiwar and antimilitarist desires, but also one that takes into account the increasing cultural, ecological, and material interdependence of Europe.

During Gorbachev's visit to Poland, we experienced the greatness of the new thinking about the future of socialism and about international coexistence under conditions of peace and detente.

Leaders' Public Appearances 3-9 Aug

AU1208155388 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 4 through 10 August reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, attended the opening of an art exhibit in Warsaw on 3 August. (4 Aug, p 2)

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, received Prof Ewa Letowska, the ombudsman for civil rights, on 5 August (place not given). (6-7 Aug, p 2)

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, received Stanislaw Kukuryka, PPR ambassador to Libya, on 8 August (place not given). (9 Aug, p 2)

Stanislaw Ciosek, PZPR Politburo candidate member, laid a wreath at the grave of Marceli Nowotko in Warsaw's Powazkowski Cemetery on 8 August. (9 Aug, p 2)

Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, visited Bialystok to acquaint himself with the state of farming in the region (date not given). (5 Aug, p 2)

Zygmunt Muranski, PZPR Politburo member, visited a Polish scouting movement center in Jura Krakowsko-Czestochowska on 9 August. (10 Aug, p 1)

Timis County Town Targeted for Sistematizarea

AU1208173688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1404 GMT 12 Aug 88

["Future Agroindustrial Centres in Timis County"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/8/1988—Timis, in western Romania, is one of its industrialized counties, ranked second in the food industry, third in the textile, leather, fur and footwear industries, and seventh in the chemical and machine-building industries.

Its fairly diversified economy includes not only many industries but also an intensive and specialized agriculture.

With new units that went on stream and the extension of the existing enterprises or their re-structuring, industrial production in the county increased more than sixfold over 1965-1986 at an average annual rate of 9.6 per cent.

Total farm production during the reference period grew 2.7 times.

Economic and social development has been paralleled by a comprehensive rural planning process the pace of which has been high.

Lovrin is one of the settlements planned to become a town by incorporating the villages of Lovrin (population 4,500), Goetlob (2,800), Tomnatic (3,200), and Vizejdia (412). Lovrin is the seat of one of the country's largest state agroindustrial councils (including six producer cooperative farms, two state farms and a farm machinery station) that extends on 30,000 hectares.

Investment in the past 22 years in the range of 120 million lei was made in enterprises that now supply commodities for export ("Electromotor," "Agrosem," "Fructus"). The small industry comprises 34 activities. As the economy diversified, the number of commuters dropped. A first 12-flat block was built in 1974, now there are eight blocks with 112 flats. In 1977 a district heating plant was built. Thermal springs with a curative value are used to advantage at a therapeutic centre which opened in 1984.

There are 57 classroom schools with seven laboratories and three workshops.

Lovrin is one of the county's future 11 agroindustrial towns. With this sight in view, redevelopment has extended to all areas—residential, social-cultural, industrial, agricultural, shopping. The building of the political and administrative centre will be flanked by the "Song to Romania" socialist and culture and education centre. Shops and service offices will open at the groundfloor of three-four storeyed residential blocks. More blocks of flats, creches and kindergartens are to be built and green areas laid out.

Agricultural Growth Figures Reviewed

AU1308134588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0838 GMT 13 Aug 88

["Romania's Agriculture and Its Intensive Growth"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/8/1988—In four decades the country's agriculture has gone through three major development phases. Cooperativization—a comprehensive process that started in 1949 and ended in 1962—paved the way for a next phase, viz the growth of the forces of production and work management. Eventually, with the conditions that these two phases put in place, a new agrarian revolution could be started, which was the basic target that the Thirteenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party set for the five-year period spanning 1986-1990.

Agriculture, a basic branch of the national economy, and an essential part of a harmoniously developed national economic whole, has seen deep changes throughout that period that firmly put it on course for modernization and intensive growth.

In an effort to raise its performance the state invested much in the manufacture of improved farm machinery and equipment. More than 180,000 tractors, over 50,000 self-propelled grass cereal harvesters, hundreds of thousands of other modern, high-performance equipment ensured the mechanization of the principal agricultural works. The arable area per tractor is 54 hectares now, down from 121 in 1965, and the average for one harvester is 64 hectares, which can hardly stand comparison with the 11,857 hectares twenty-three years ago. Increasing quantities of chemical fertilizers have been supplied by industry: There were 226,000 tons in 1965 upwards of 1,338,000 tonnes of high-analysis fertilizers last year. During this five-year period agriculture will get 14.5 fertilizers and by the year 1990 the average amount of fertilizers per hectare will be close to that in countries with an advanced agriculture.

A wide-ranging land improvement programme has been under way that brought to 3.5 million hectares the irrigated area at the end of 1987, up from 226,000 in 1965, and the figure for 1990 is 5.5-6 million hectares, virtually the total irrigable land. Besides, 3,059,000 hectares of land were drained, 2,349,000 erosion-controlled, with the targets for the end of this five-year period being 5.5 million and 3.5 million hectares respectively.

For all this to be achieved, 540 billion lei were invested in the last forty years, overwhelmingly after the Eleventh RCP Congress in 1965. In 1987 alone, investment was fourfold the 1951-1965 average.

All that showed in productions that grew from one year to another. Even though the area under cereals declined by eight per cent in 1981-1985 from 1961-1965, the

average production was twice as large to reach 31.7 million tonnes in 1987, from 12 million in 1965. During that span of time, the production of technical plants increased more than ten times, with similar achievements being posted by the vegetable and fruit tree growing sectors, that put Romania among the leading European producers of cereals, technical plants, vegetables and fruits.

No less significant were the achievements in animal farming. In 1987 the livestock had increased from 1965: There were 1.5 times as many cattle, 1.4 times as many sheep and goats, 2.7 times as many pigs and 3.3 times as many fowls. The plans for 1990 are for 11 million cattle, 15.6 millions pigs, 29.8 million sheep and goats and 80 million fowls.

Wage Increase in Wood Industry Implemented

AU1008114088 [Editorial Report] Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA on 8 August on page 5 carries, under the headline "A New and Telling Proof of the Party's Constant Concern With Continuously Improving the Standard of Living of All People," a 500-word report, including one table, illustrating how the recent pay rise is being implemented in the "wood industry and construction materials" sector, beginning 1 August 1988.

According to the report, "in units under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Wood Industry and Construction Materials" the skilled and unskilled workers' "remuneration of less than 2,000 lei a month" ($1 equalling 15.6 lei, according to the November 1986 official exchange rate) "has been increased as of 1 August."

Thus, a skilled worker's lowest base pay before the pay rise was 1,711 lei, the highest was 1,994 lei, while after the rise the lowest base pay is 2,160 lei and the highest is 2,395 lei a month.

An unskilled worker's lowest base pay before the pay rise was 1,505 lei, the highest was 1,994 lei, while after the rise the lowest base pay is 2,004 lei and the highest is 2,287 lei a month.

A note at the end of the table specifies that "the remuneration of the technical, economic, administrative, and other personnel earning less than 2,000 lei a month in units under this ministry will also be increased" from "the current 1,500-1,980 lei a month, to 2,000-2,365 lei a month."

Leaders Send Message to CSSR Counterparts

AU1508185088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/8/1988—On the anniversary of 20 years since the signing of the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic telegrams were exchanged between the RCP general secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Milos Jakes, secretary-general of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The Romanian leaders' telegram reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and on our own behalf we wish you, the government and the friendly Czechoslovak people a warm comradely salute and most sincere congratulations on the 20th anniversary of the signing of the new Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The treaty of friendship signed on August 16, 1968 like the first treaty signed forty years ago, represents an important contribution to the deepening and expansion, in the new conditions of socialist construction, of traditional relations of friendship and close collaboration between our countries, parties and peoples.

The Romanian people, full of sincere feelings of esteem and friendship, follows with interest and heartily rejoices at the Czechoslovak people's outstanding successes in the development of economy, science, culture, in the raise of the material and spiritual living standard of the working people, in the building of the developed socialist society in your homeland.

I voice our belief that, working together for the translation into fact of the provisions of the treaty of friendship, of the other documents and agreements covenanted at top level, the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations will further expand and deepen, in the interests of our peoples, of the cause of socialism, detente, peace and international collaboration.

On this anniversary we convey you, dear comrades, the entire Czechoslovak people wishes of new and ever bigger successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in the continuous flourishing of your socialist homeland.

Kim Il-song Sends Message to Ceausescu

AU1208135388 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Aug 88 p 5

[Telegram by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK president, thanking President Nicolae Ceausescu for message on "Month of Solidarity With the Korean People's Struggle"]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and President of the SR of Romania: I would like to express profound gratitude for the warm and

friendly message of solidarity extended to me, on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people, and yourself personally, on the "Month of Solidarity With the Korean People's Struggle."

Your reiteration of unanimous support for the constructive initiatives and proposals presented by our country's government to reduce tension in the Korean peninsula and achieve the peaceful and independent reunification is a great encouragement for our people.

Fully convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will further strengthen and develop in the common struggle for peace and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, I take this opportunity to extend to you heartfelt wishes for ever greater success in your highly responsible activity to implement the decisions of the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK president

Folea Meets Ecuador President in Quito

AU1308171088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1605 GMT 13 Aug 88

[Text] Quito, AGERPRES, 13/8/1988—President Rodrigo Borja Cevallos of the Republic of Ecuador, received Ion Folea, personal representative of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania at the festivities occasioned by the installation of the new Ecuadorian president. On the occasion an exchange of messages at summit level was made, between the president of Romania and the president of the Republic of Ecuador.

On behalf of the Romanian head of state a cordial salute, sincere congratulations and wishes of good health were conveyed to the president of the Republic of Ecuador and wishes of progress and prosperity to the Ecuadorian people.

The president of Ecuador asked that the Romanian head of state be conveyed his sincere thanks for the message and wishes of good health and full success in the highly responsible activity he carries out at the head of the RCP and the Romanian state.

Norwegian, Brazilian CP Leaders Interviewed

AU1208152888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1412 GMT 12 Aug 88

["Communist Party Leaders on Their Romania Visit"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/8/1988—On ending their visits to Romania, Kare Andre Nilsen, chairman of the Communist Party of Norway, and Salomao Malina, secretary-general of the Brazilian Communist Party, made statements for the "LUMEA" magazine, excerpts of which we give below.

Kare Andre Nilsen:

The main subjects on my talks with the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, covered the international situation in general and Europe in particular. We also discussed questions of the communist movement. We agreed on many of the problems we talked about. President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that new thinking and action should make their way in the settlement of the problems confronting mankind.

Showing that he was of the same opinion, the chairman of the Communist Party of Norway made a few points.

The signals, he said are that there are people in the U.S. and the NATO that would not readily give up old thinking. West Germany and France have recently issued a statement on the creation of a joint military command. Great Britain and France will not consider a future reduction of their nuclear arsenal. In my opinion, these tendencies run against the course of thinking that should prevail in the world today. It is very important to come to the understanding of the fact that the cuts should extend to all kinds of arms, not just nuclear. An end should be put to Europe's division into two military blocs, and we must strive to eventually achieve a different kind of cooperation on this continent. Europe ought to play a more progressive part in the world. To more actively mobilize public opinion becomes a pressing problem. The reduction of conventional forces in Europe, confidence-building and the creation of nuclear arms-free zones are subjects close to the hearts of all people of our continent.

The Norwegian guest also evaluated the course of relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Norway and their contribution to a constructive settlement of the major international political problems.

The relationship of our two parties has always been good, he said. We are independent parties in the international communist movement. Our party has its own principles as far as the relations with fraternal parties are concerned. These relations should be founded on independence, equality, and non-interference in the domestic affairs. Each party must set its own political line in consideration of the realities in its country. From this angle, the relations between the RCP and the CP of Norway have always been correct.

The idea that there is no party that is entitled to world leadership should be accepted in the communist movement which does not have "world champions" of Marxism-Leninism and socialism. I think it would be good if international conferences were organized, and our party has been in favour of such meetings.

On the Romanian positions and initiatives to stop the arms race and pass on the firm disarmament measures toward the achievement of European and world detente, the guest said:

I appreciate Romania's active policy for the cessation of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, its effort for political, not military, solutions to all states of conflict. Romania does not have nuclear weapons on its territory, it works for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and unilaterally cut its military spending by five per cent. I think that this, in effect, conveys national ethics. In my opinion, by unilaterally deciding to take such measures, a people shows wisdom.

Salomao Malina:

During my talk with Nicolae Ceausescu, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, I realized we held similar views on the international situation, especially on the role of all progressive forces in the fight for peace, for the resolution of the serious economic problems.

I think that the fight for peace and disarmament should be central in the work of communists, of all progressive forces. Clearly, as long as there are weapons, there is also the danger for most of the conflicts to be initially sought to be settled by way of arms. And it is a paradox that huge sums of money are spent in the world to improve the means of mass destruction whereas an enormous number of people are in need of resources to emerge from the state of underdevelopment. I think that all arsenals should be destroyed, including those of conventional arms. There is no alternative to disarmament. All democratic and progressive forces should unite in the action for a peaceful settlement of regional conflicts. On that line, I appreciate Romania's position, its decision to unilaterally cut military spending, its firm action for peace and cooperation, as well as support to the idea of finding a peaceful solution to all conflicts, and of respecting the right of each people to self-determination.

On the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Brazilian Communist Party, the Brazilian guest said:

In my view, the relations between our two parties have always been founded on mutual respect, the right of each party to set its own political line and solve its own problems in agreement with the particularities of the respective country. The common fight for peace also characterizes the relations between our two parties. Both the Romanian Communist Party and the Brazilian Communist Party are dedicated to this fight, since disarmament is, as we have said, a vital question.

UNIIMOG Group Leaves for War Zone

LD1608074588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0710 GMT 16 Aug 88

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Aug (TANJUG)—Major General Slavko Jovic, commander of the UN peace mission for controlling the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, and a group of 11 officers of the Yugoslav People's Army who will join the UNIIMOG [UN Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group] force, left this morning from Belgrade's Surcin Airport for the war zone.

Immediately before entering the plane, General Jovic said in a statement to TANJUG that he expected the mission with which he was entrusted would be successfully concluded and that in this way the hopes of the world would be fulfilled, as well as those of the UN general secretary who had given him the task of leading the international peace mission of 350 military representatives from more than 20 countries.

Paracin Strikers Return to Work 15 Aug

LD1508121988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Summary] Paracin, 15 Aug (TANJUG)—About 1,000 workers at Paracin's Branko Krsmanovic knitwear factory went back to work this morning at about 0900. After having been on strike for several days. The workers' demands have been met in part: Production workers will receive a pay rise of 20 to 25 percent and administrative costs will be cut by this morning's transfer of 57 administrative workers into the manufacturing process. In order to meet delivery schedules and where work is being done for partners in England, a four-shift system will be operated.

Albanian Nationalism Increasing in Tetovo

LD1508144488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Tetovo, 15 Aug (TANJUG)—The committee for all-people's defense and social self-protection of the municipality of Tetovo, assessing the political security situation, stated that the hostile outbursts from a position of Albanian nationalism and separatism are more frequent. They are manifested through the writing of slogans ("Kosovo—a Republic"), physical attacks, attempts at rape, and other ways.

The fact that hostile activity from these positions has been stepped up is also indicated by the statistic that over the last 20 days or so in the area of the Tetovo municipality, five outbursts from a position of Albanian nationalism and separatism have been registered. It was stated that the competent organs and services acted in a timely and effective way. Within this framework, members of the committee for all-people's defense and social self-protection in Tetovo pointed to the inappropriate penal policy in connection with hostile actions.

Court Rules in Favor of Banned Publication

LD1508164488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Split, 15 Aug (TANJUG)—The temporarily banned issue No 60 of 'OMLADINSKA ISKRA,' the organ of the Socialist Youth Federation of Split, will again be on sale at news stands. The decision was made by the Supreme Court of Croatia. The court considered the appeal by the Split public prosecutor against the 28 June Split district court decision acquitting 'OMLADINSKA ISKRA' of violating the freedom of the press law and the law on public information by publishing Milovan Djilas' speech at a meeting in the students village in Maribor.

The explanation of the Supreme Court's decision says the proceedings have established that 'OMLADINSKA ISKRA' published the text from which the editorial board disassociated itself and that the paper also published a summary of Milovan Djilas' biographical data from which the reader learned quite clearly who he was.

At the same time, the court's explanation says, Djilas' speech at the meeting, attended by several hundred people, was televised by Ljubljana television. The station forwarded a recording of the speech and the meeting to Eurovision without any additional commentary. In this connection, no legal action was taken against Milovan Djilas or the meeting organizers for committing the crime of hostile propagandizing or for any other act against the SR of Slovenia's Criminal Code.

The explanation also says that the criminal proceedings could have been started first by the competent public prosecutor in Maribor and finally by the Federal Public Prosecutor who could have initiated prosecution after establishing that the competent Slovenia SR public prosecutor was not going to do it. Without entering into a discussion of whether criminal prosecution should have been undertaken against Milovan Djilas or against any of the meeting organizers, because the Supreme Court did not have the relevant data, it decided—based on an analysis of the full facts surrounding the banning of the issue—that by publishing the article the paper had not committed an act of hostile propaganda. This is stated in the explanation by the Supreme Court of Croatia. This means that 'OMLADINSKA ISKRA', which was withdrawn from the news stands on 24 June, will again be on sale.

Rehabilitation Accepted for Work Collective

LD1508221888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] At separate sessions, the delegates of all three chambers of the municipal assembly in Nova Gradiska, at an extraordinary session today, accepted a proposal on giving a guarantee to the Zagreb Bank to grant credit for the purposes of rehabilitation to the TANG [Nova Gradiska Tool Factory] work organization, amounting

to 2 and ½ billion dinars. This is the latest attempt by the bank to find a solution for TANG. The rehabilitation of this, one of the largest Nova Gradiska collectives employing some 2,000 workers, will be carried out by means of an obligator agreement through the district economic court in Slavonski Brod.

The Nova Gradiska metalworkers, on the 10th of this month, again stopped work because they were not paid their guaranteed personal income for the last 2 months, which, it would seem, was the basic cause of the strike. At today's workers' meeting the workers' reason prevailed over their emotions and they decided to end their several-days-long strike and to return to work tomorrow. Through the realization of the rehabilitation program and the unblocking of the bank account of the work organization, the workers will, in accordance with the regulations of the law on economic rehabilitation, be paid on about the 25th of this month the difference in their personal incomes, comprising the sum of two guaranteed monthly personal incomes.

Dizdarevic Views Problems in Economic Reform

LD1508215488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Vares, 15 August (TANJUG)—SFRY Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic today went to Vares where he visited a spare parts factory for the mine, iron, and steel works. He then took part in the work of a joint session of the organs of sociopolitical organizations and the municipal assembly executive committee. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the work of the Vares Political Aktiv, Raif Dizdarevic said that this year, other than a series of positive results, we have not achieved the planned preconditions for economic reform and the more rapid introduction of a market economy. The basic factors causing this lagging behind are a rate of inflation that is too high and certain phenomena that are shaking our political life and that in no way motivate the working class of Yugoslavia toward more devoted and responsible work.

The liberalization of prices was understood by any collective as meaning that they should immediately increase prices on their products by as much as they needed in practice to meet all of their needs. This is why the prices of some products went up by as much as an incomprehensible 300 percent, and why there are requests, at the responsible federal institute, for price increases of 800 percent!

We in the Presidency gave our agreement to the FEC to import consumer goods, although all the subjects involved had not previously agreed on this. Why? Because goods at normal prices do not suit some people, because of monopolies. In the future we will also give our agreement on all measures of current economic policy, regardless of whether all agree on it, if those steps are in line with and on the course of economic reform for which we have all, as is known, opted. Behavior of the kind where one says—I am for reform when it suits me and I am against measures if they do not suit me—is dishonest.

The SFRY Presidency president pointed out that in some of our organizations, because of high prices and decreased demand, a stockpiling of reserves has already come about, the consequences of which must be borne by those who follow such a policy.

Raif Dizdarevic also noted the essential need to boost investment activity as a condition for boosting our economy, mentioning the Brotherhood and Unity expressway and certain other projects in this connection. A reduction in the amount taken from industry is the next step toward reform. Three days ago, the SFRY Presidency president stated, a sum of approximately 1.06 billion dinars encompassed the accounts of the self-managing communities in our country. We are talking about resources that have been taken from industry and blocked. This means that the rate of contribution is not being reduced despite all the decisions.

Raif Dizdarevic went on to say that the law on limiting personal income was contrary to the reform and had been passed out of necessity, but that possibly by autumn changes would be carried out that would give greater stimulation to good work collectives.

Besides inflation, which instead of 95 percent had reached 190 percent in the first 7 months of this year, according to SFRY Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic, some political phenomena were also hindering the implementation of the economic reform. He noted bureaucratic conflicts, narrowmindedness, and the relations between certain leaders which, in their forgetfulness, went as far as revenge. He noted various pressures, the inflaming of political passions, and the neglect of Yugoslavia's interests as a whole, which amounted to political irresponsibility. There was a political stirring up of the public of one area against another, agitation against the Yugoslav Army, and certain people were being accused irrationally, although the LCY Central Committee had twice called for a halt to this. Unfortunately, these appeals have been insufficient. In all this there is much that tolerates nationalistic phenomena, there are individuals who are playing with people's national feelings, who are inflaming national passions. We have bitter experiences from Kosovo and we know what the nationalist indoctrination of the young means.

Anyone who thinks that there is something to be gained by national maneuvering is seriously deluded, said President Raif Dizdarevic. He also spoke of the decision by the state Presidency to grant wider powers to the federal police in ensuring personal safety and the safety of property in Kosovo, for all its inhabitants, and particularly for Serbs and Montegrins. There are no prospects for anyone in Kosovo in national quarrels and conflicts.

Vares is a place where people from all over our country have come for decades and continue to come. They get jobs here, live and work here. All of them become citizens of Vares. Brotherhood and unity is an everyday reality. Here it is easier than anywhere to recognize everything that might be contrary to brotherhood and unity. Here it would be unusual if someone asked someone else where he was from or who he was.

Individuals are attempting to export nationalism from certain environments into others, to provoke national divisions. We must all be more sensitive to this. Anyone who is in a position of responsibility has not fulfilled his duty if he does not oppose this.

Turning to the political circumstances hampering the creation of conditions for implementing economic reform, Raif Dizdarevic spoke in particular about attacks on the Army, which are in fact attacks on our socialist homeland, on brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management, and our political system. This is how they should be seen.

Finally, SFRY Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic spoke in detail about weaknesses in cadre policy as one of the main causes for the difficulties in which we find ourselves, and of the essential need to democratize this as much as possible.

Dizdarevic, Dolanc Speak on Economic Measures
LD1508212588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Belgrade, August 15 (TANJUG)—A way out of the country's current crisis is impossible without a swift, more resolute and bold implementation of all economic measures aimed at bringing about an economic reform Yugoslavia's State Presidency President and Vice-President Raif Dizdarevic and Stane Dolanc said today.

They assessed that a groundwork for the economic reform has not been laid this year and that market economy is still not functioning. They noted that no rise has been recorded in industrual production, that inflation remains unchecked (currently running at 190 percent), that living standards are deteriorating and that the economy is burdened with all kinds of levies at all levels.

Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic said that there are certain trends in the political life in the Vares industrial and mining centre (Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina) which are also hampering the implementation of the economic reform. These include bureaucratic clashes, narrow-minded attitudes in relations between some leaderships, instigation of political and national passions, unfounded accusations against individuals, he said. Attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army are part of this and they are also attacks on socialist Yugoslavia, brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management and Yugoslavia's political system.

Political and other aspects of the situation in the country cannot improve without a successful regulation of the economic situation, Presidency Vice-President Stane Dolanc said in a speech at a celebration in the Republic of Slovenia of the Yugoslav People's Army border guard day in Ratece in Kranjska Gora.

The impending constitutional changes, said Dolanc, should also serve the cause of the economic reform in the interest of all nations and nationalities and in accordance with the fundamental achievements of the socialist revolution.

Mirkovic Rebuts Criticism of Armed Forces
LD1508210888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Kladovo, 15 Aug (TANJUG)—Through many years of persistent effort we have made our border one of peace, and the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] has contributed to this, in particular the border guards. This was stated by Colonel General Stevan Mirkovic, chief of the General Staff of the SFRY Armed Forces, at celebrations held at the sentry post of the Djerdap hydroelectric power station, to mark 15 August, border guards' day. This sentry post was proclaimed the best in the Belgrade Army District and today's celebrations of border guards' day were attended by soldiers, members of the Djerdap-88 work action and citizens of Kladovo and surrounding localities. [passage omitted]

It is constantly held against us that we spend a lot and it is claimed that we would advance more quickly if we reduced our expenditure on the Armed Forces, said Mirkovic. It is forgotten, however, that between 1950 and 1970, measured in percentage terms, we set aside far more of the national income for the Army. And it was precisely at that time that economic growth became far more rapid than today and living standards improved. Of course, we all want to reduce expenditure on national defense, but we must take account of our ability to resist a possible attack on the country's independence, said Mirkovic.

The YPA is not standing to one side with some special status and interests of its own, stressed Mirkovic. It is a part of society and as such it is fighting for a solution to the social crisis. Such a role for the YPA bothers anti-communist and antisocialist forces and it is for this reason that in recent months it has been the focus of attacks by enemies both within and outside the country. Furthermore, we do not consider these as attacks exclusively on the YPA, but also as attacks on Yugoslavia, the LCY and socialist self-management.

I do not consider it necessary, Mirkovic continued, for our Army to protect itself in an administrative way from political insinuations, other than in cases where it is not a question of a discussion and putting forward of a differing viewpoint, but of criminal acts punishable under the law. The Army is not against discussions being

held about it, or even criticisms being made if necessary. This is particularly so since this is a case of a [word indistinct] social organization over which there must be full social control, but by means of the legal institutions of the system.

Precisely because we are prepared to engage in dialogue, we are able energeticaly to reject accusations which are not supported by argument, he said. We do not wish to accept a way of dealing with the public in which questions are not asked, but rather accusations and condemnations are made, together with the assertion in advance that these will not be discussed. The campaign against the Army has not ended and we think that it will not end, because we are dealing with a conscious attempt to compromise its position in society and its importance as a Yugoslav institution.

We are surprised and worried, said Gen Mirkovic, by the fact that there is not action by conscious socialist forces in those environments where attacks on the YPA are taking place. The lukewarm and unconvincing reaction is only encouraging a euphoria which has not been halted, but which, on the contrary, is growing. Evidence of this is the recent statement by a committee which is part of the Slovene SAWP Conference Presidium on the security organs and the military judiciary in which these are attacked for carrying out their job as envisaged by the law. This too is an attempt to compromise the Army and hinder the organs of security and the judiciary and to protect hostile elements. We want criticism, but it should be well-intentioned criticism backed by arguments. Precisely because of this we are resolutely against the besmirching of the name of the security organs and the military judiciary, Mirkovic continued. We would like the social environments where untruths are "launched" to be more involved in uncovering them and for these to be refuted more by arguments and less by emotive reactions.

Stressing that the strength of our Army depended above all on the strength of society as a whole, Gen Mirkovic said that it naturally had an interest in as rapidly as possible stabilizing conditions in the country. The more united we are and the more economically strong, the more capable our Armed Forces will be of opposing possible aggressors, said Mirkovic. [passage omitted]

Views UN Decision, Army

LD1508212688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1832 GMT 15 Aug 88

[Text] Kladovo, Aug 15 (TANJUG)—The U.N. Security Council's decision to appoint a Yugoslav general as commander of the U.N. peacekeeping force on the Iraq-Iran border is a credit to Yugoslavia'a peaceloving policy and the Yugoslav People's Army, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Armed Forces General Stegan Mirkovic said today at a ceremony at the Djerdap border crossing towards Romania on the occasion of the Yugoslav border guards' day.

Yugoslavia is among the first European countries to have started reducing their Armed Forces and has for years been developing exclusively its defence forces, General Mirkovic said.

He particularly emphasized two important facts—that the Yugoslav Army from year to year gets proportionally less and less resources from the national budget and that it has for many years been developing cooperation with the armies of other countries.

The Yugoslav Army is under constant criticism for allegedly spending too much, and it is claimed that Yugoslavia would develop much faster if it cut expenditures for the armed forces, said General Mirkovic. "We want to cut back our defense expenditures, but Yugoslavia's capacity for resisting a possible attack on its independence must be considered," he said.

General Mirkovic described current attacks on the Army—which, he said, "do not and will not stop"—as "a deliberate attempt to compromise its place in society and its importance as a Yugoslav institution."

"We are surprised and worried by the absence of action by the conscious socialist forces in environments where the attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army take place. Lukewarm and unconvincing reactions are only fueling the euphoria which is not declining but, on the contrary, growing"—General Mirkovic said. To substantiate the claim, he cited the statement by a committee of the Presidency of the Socialist Alliance of Slovenia attacking security organs and military judiciary for exercising their duties as prescribed by the law.

General Mirkovic assessed economic and social reforms as the most important question in Yugoslavia today and said that difficult days with much sacrifice lay ahead. "The Army will share the fate of the working class and all working people and it is prepared for all troubles which await us," he said, adding that "The reform will certainly not be given up this time."

"The Yugoslav Army is opposed to unitarism and great centralization, but it is also against separatism and nationalism, as well as against everything that erodes Yugoslavia as a federal state," concluded General Mirkovic.

LCY Central Committee Presidium Meets

LD1208131688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 12 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 Aug (TANJUG)—Yesterday's LCY Central Committee Presidium session, presided over by Stipe Suvar, examined and adopted a plan for its own duties and activities aimed at the implementation of the immediate tasks in connection with the further realization of the conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee session on Kosovo, which were adopted at the recently held 16th LCY Central Committee session.

The presidium, apart from direct ideopolitical commitment, will regularly monitor and encourage activity aimed at jointly organized, coordinated and all-embracing realization of these tasks in the federation organs, the organs and organizations of the republican and provincial LC's, and the LCY organization in the YPA, particularly in the Kosovo and Serbian LC's. Within the framework of its statutory duties and responsibilities as the executive-political organ of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium will resolutely advocate the ideological and action unity of the LC with regard to assessing and resolving the problems in Kosovo, with the aim of eliminating present stagnation and indecision in the LC regarding action for the speedier, more effective and resolute stabilization of the situation in the province, ensuring freedom, equality, constitutionality and legality, personal and material security, a dignified and safe life for all Kosovo citizens, and halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

The Presidium will carry out a thorough, critical analysis of its own performance, and the work of the LCY Central Committee commissions and members charged with duties in the realization of the previous operational program, and will then brief the LCY Central Committee. Based on such critical analyses and assessments, adequate activities and measures should be endorsed by the LC central and provincial committees, and other LC organs and organizations.

The Presidium endorsed concrete duties for its members, and set up working groups from the ranks of members of the Presidium, executive secretaries, and Central Committee members, which will be directly involved in the realization of specific tasks concerning Kosovo, while fully cooperating with corresponding organs of the Kosovo and Serbian LC's. The realization of the tasks will be thoroughly assessed every 6 months, on which the LCY Central Committee will be briefed. [passage omitted]

The Presidium noted that in connection with the 16th LCY Central Committee session, despite argumented criticism, questions, and proposals for tightening responsibility, the practice continues at some meetings and in some public media of unprincipled attacks, unsubstantiated criticism, crude disqualifications, and lies, aimed at the moral and political discrediting of some LCY Central Committee members, and even the LCY and its Presidium.

Even though after the 16th session the atmosphere of pressures, roll-calls, and tension is encouraged and continued, the political situation in the country is deteriorating, and the attention of the broadest public is being diverted away from the key tasks of the realization of the LCY Conference stands concerning the necessary economic and political reforms, and duties and tasks in current socioeconomic and political life. [passage omitted]

The Presidium discussed preparations for LCY Central Committee sessions to be held in early autumn on the country's current political-security and economic situation, the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution, and the ideopolitical questions of the reform of the economic system, a communique on yesterday's LCY Central Committee Presidium session states.

LCY 'Verbal War of Denigrations' Viewed

AU1208133188 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Aug 88 p 2

[Milan Rakac commentary: "Playing With Fire"]

[Text] If certain Communists in leadership positions and in some parts of the media were to adhere to the rules of their hunting clubs, that is, if they as members had "respected" democratic centralism in their activities since the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee in the same way, then they would quite certainly be thrown out of these hunting organizations.

As is known, at the last session of the LCY Central Committee, a special working group was set up to establish the facts and suggest possible measures concerning the participants' responsibility in public confrontations, conflicts, and denigrations in dealing with events connected with the well-known arrival of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo in Novi Sad.

It was expected that the working group would carry out its task in a peaceful political atmosphere and present a report to the LCY Central Committee. This would be normal, considering everything that happened immediately prior to the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee and at the marathon session itself.

This should have been a constructive calming down of the heated political situation which was created, to put it mildly, by the political intolerance and the mutual distrust of individuals who participated in the public confrontations. These also included members of the LCY Central Committee. However, even in the first few days after the LCY Central Committee 16th session, it was evident that certain prominent leading Communists considered that they were not bound by the stances of the LCY Central Committee. The public name-calling and denigrations even continued in some leaderships (for example, in the Presidium of the Republican Council of the Serbian Veterans Federation).

Communists in some newspaper editorial boards also contribute to the continued creation of an atmosphere of tension and to the public name-calling and denigrations. Particularly conspicuous were the unacceptable denigrations of and the mud-slinging at individuals in a series of letters from POLITIKA readers. This has once again had immediate results:

Without hesitation, the publications in the VJESNIK and DNEVNIK publishing houses vehemently replied to these articles in POLITIKA.

One can unreservedly say that such behavior by (ir)responsible Communists since the LCY Central Committee 16th session has created a situation which is more tense and more heated than before it. The danger of a further poisoning of political relations is greater, because of the special kind of verbal war of denigrations which has begun between different national communities.

So this playing with fire continues. If the leaderships and organizations of the LC do not react quickly, decisively, and without delay, then there is the serious question of the kind of circumstances under which the next LCY Central Committee session will be held. This session should apportion the blame for old and not for new sins.

This playing with fire should stop before it is too late!